

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857.

HEALTH OF OUR TOWN.
Messrs. Editors: I received a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Newberry District, under date of 17th June, who desired to send a student to one of our literary institutions, but was prevented from doing so, on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever at Spartanburg.
If you know of a case of that disease in the District, do let me know, for I am totally ignorant of such a fact. Of course there is no malignity, no sinister purpose, in circulating such rumors, and therefore you ought to correct them. VIGIL.
REMARKS.—We have made inquiry, and are assured that no case of scarlet fever is known to exist in or about the village. One or two very mild cases occurred early in May, but readily yielded to treatment.—E.D.S. SPARTAN.

DR. TEASDALE.
This distinguished Baptist divine, we understand, is expected to preach during a protracted series of services in the Baptist Church of Spartanburg, commencing on Saturday next. Dr. Teasdale belongs to Washington City, but has been engaged lately in holding revival meetings in this State and North Carolina, where multitudes were converted and added to the church. The Spartan contained notices of his success in Columbia and Sumter, and every friend to the Redeemer's kingdom should rejoice in the prospect of similar blessings attending his ministry in this place.

INCENDIARISM.
On Saturday morning last, between two and three o'clock, the wood shop of J. A. Fowler's Carriage Factory was discovered to be on fire; but the prompt exertions of a negro man, belonging to Mrs. Bowie, who chanced to be up, frustrated the diabolical design of turning up the premises. Had it not been for this fortunate circumstance, not only would Mr. Fowler's shops have been destroyed, but his house and adjacent dwellings would have contributed to a destructive conflagration. As no fire is used in the shop where it was discovered, the cause of design is patent, and some effort should be used by our council to trace out the daring incendiary.

SMOKE HOUSE ROBBED.
On Sunday last, while the family were at Church, the smoke house of Capt. J. Tuck, about four miles from town, was broken open with an axe, and several pieces of bacon were stolen therefrom. As soon as the theft was discovered a track dog was placed upon the trail, and followed to a house some distance off, where the bacon was found under the floor. A warrant is out for the supposed culprit.

LIGHTNING RODS.
The sudden storms of our climate make lightning conductors a necessary and prudent appliance to every house of considerable height. Heretofore their cost, and the infrequency of damage by electricity, deterred most persons from employing them. But the progress of electrical science has established that a very small metallic body is sufficient to conduct any ordinary volume of fluid to the ground in the absence of greater altitude. Acting upon this truth, private enterprise has found a field to operate in this direction. And now we have lightning-rod men travelling the country in all directions, with several different patents. Without pretending to other than general knowledge on the subject, our impression is that Otis' patent is the best. Not, however, because the rod is square and presents a larger surface for electrical expansion, but because of a more perfect insulation. At last this is the secret of efficiency in lightning rods, and no rod is worth more than the cost of the iron unless it possess perfect insulation. We think this merit belongs to Otis' patent, and therefore we commend them to such of our citizens as may wish to make this attachment to their dwellings. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Many things worthy of attention will be found in our advertising columns this week.
It will be seen that the Clerk of the Court has ordered the election for Ordinary to take place on the 10th day of August—and only one day is allowed for the polls to remain open.
The Commissioner advertises for sale in August the town lots belonging to the estate of Jesse Cleveland, deceased. As this property all lies in and about the village, and in the most improving parts of town, those who desire to secure eligible building locations and ample elbow room would consult their interest by attending this sale.
Messrs. Bechtler & Son our newly-acquired citizens, dealers in and manufacturers of jewelry, &c., have located themselves in New Brick Range, Church street, opposite Palm-tree House. Heretofore our citizens could only buy and have repaired articles in the goldsmith line. But now they have the opportunity of having any article manufactured, or, of any pattern or device that fancy may dictate. We now have two establishments of this character in Spartanburg, and purchasers must be hard to please if they cannot be suited either by Mr. Warren or the Messrs. Bechtlers.

Wm. Knabe & Co. of Baltimore, also present their Pianos to the view of the public. They offer strong inducements in warranties—sufficient to justify belief in their statements and confidence in the quality of their instruments.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.
A meeting of the Young Men's Bible Society was held in the Baptist Church, on Monday evening, when an address was made by Rev. Washington Baird, on the importance of a wider circulation of the Scriptures. A resolution was adopted, changing the time of the annual meeting to the 22d June, and requesting ministers of the gospel throughout the district to take up collections in their congregations on the Sabbath previous to that day, in aid of the society.
An election of officers was then held, resulting in the choice of—
J. W. CARLISLE, President.
J. E. BOMAR, Vice President.
J. W. WEBBER, Secretary.
W. T. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.
J. W. Carlisle, ex. off. A. S. Douglass.
J. E. Bomar, ex. off. J. H. Evans.
J. A. Harris.

Cot. F. W. PICKENS. Mr. Bachman has tendered to Col. F. W. Pickens the appointment of minister to Russia, which (says the Edgefield Advertiser) he has declined. The same authority states that the friends of Col. P. will urge his name before the Legislature at the next session for the vacant Senatorship.
DROWNE.—Randolph Withers, Esq., member of the Bar, at Gainesville, Ala., and brother of the Hon. T. J. Withers, was accidentally drowned on the 10th inst., while on a fishing excursion on the Alabama river.

Hon. L. M. Keitt spent a few days in Laurens last week, and yielding to the solicitation of the people, the Herald may be addressed there on Federal politics.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN STATESMEN.

From a period anterior to the constitutional organization of the Government to the present time there has existed a wide contrast between the purity and comprehensiveness of Northern and Southern statesmanship. The former has usually exhibited the contraction of interest in originating or elaborating public measures, while the latter has illustrated patient and honest inquiry after truth in governmental science. The capacity of the public men of the two sections was early demonstrated. When a Declaration of Independence was to be framed, in phrase and form, in all essential particulars, the pen of Jefferson alone performed the great and patriotic work. When the Articles of Confederation ceased to operate satisfactorily, and it was worthy of note that the first objections to their practical working came from Rhode Island, and were based upon a supposed unequal effect upon the commercial States—herein in particular, because exclusively devoted to maritime pursuits, and it was deemed necessary to modify them to remove grounds of complaint, and invest fuller and more independent powers in the general government, the name of Washington was invoked to preside over the convention to frame a constitution and commend it to the approval of the States, and Southern talent was, besides, largely enlisted in its preparation. Indeed, not to multiply details, more than one-half of the leading executive and judicial positions of the country, from the adoption of the Constitution to this day, have been filled by Southern men, notwithstanding the great disparity of population between the two geographical divisions of our land. The North is fully aware of this fact, and has inveighed against it in no measured terms, as a concession of party to the slavery oligarchy; the South recognizes the compliment, and is pleased that her moral and conservative position gives her this weight in the confederacy. But there is a cause for this discrimination deeper than the surface. The concession is not to mere locality, or accidental political strength, to be turned in a given direction. It results from, and is attributable to, the fact that the sons of the South possess those accomplishments of mind and heart necessary for eminent station, and these, in turn, are dependent upon parents.

Let us examine this for a moment. The great industrial interests of the South are agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts are the peculiar province and boast of the North. To those who engage in these avenues of industry complete absorption is indispensable to success; and it is only after long years of patient toil that they seek ease in retirement or temporary withdrawal from the active management of their private enterprises. The scriptures truly say, that "whosoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." These men have sown for wealth—and they have it. They have little else. The generous impulses of our nature have been stifled. Enlarged views have been contracted to dollars and cents, and all morals are equated to that standard. At the age of forty-five or fifty, with ample wealth to give them consideration, they enter for office and aim at public life. In many cases they succeed, and enter upon the discharge of high and important public trusts, calling for practical statesmanship. But in multitudes of instances they are signal failures. Totally unequal to maintain the new dignity, they discover but common-place ability, and rapidly find their level in the conviction that place has been theirs, and they glide into an obscurity only gilded by their wealth. How could it be otherwise? No time was devoted to preparation. The race of life was entered upon with the sole aim of getting rich—this purpose was successful. They had sown for this—and this alone is the crop they gathered. Therefore they are not to complain on discovering how unfitted they are for those nobler stations requiring patient inquiry, enlarged views, and profound knowledge of public laws. Like senseless machines, inexorable machinery drove them day and night to the application of every lever to amass wealth, and no time was consumed in preparation for the discharge of those functions belonging to the stations to which wealth afterwards raised them. But disqualification is not the only deleterious result of their previous training. The lessons of thrift therein acquired are too frequently carried with them into political life, and hence we are often called upon to contemplate transactions that will not bear the scrutiny of a pure morality. We do not say that every man thus engaged must become dishonest—or barely negatively honest; but we do infer that such pursuits are calculated to give undue prominence to the first principle, and make him oblivious of that commandment which teaches, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. How often have we seen, when tariff and kindred questions arise, Northern politicians bending their energies so to adjust them as to subserve personal, association, or sectional interests, totally irreconcilable with a sound statesmanship.

But how is it at the South? Agriculture is the employment here. All the larger operations are conducted by servile labor, leaving leisure for oversight and time for literary, scientific, and general research. If virtue resides among men, it is chiefly among agriculturists. The pursuit is ennobling, because it is the employment gained by the Almighty through which man shall gain his subsistence. The tiller of the ground recognizes his avocation as the basis of all values and all commerce. Every system of industry has this for a foundation. Here is his starting point in pursuit of truth, and from it he traces out dependent industry of degrading importance. It needs no governmental protection, because its products are regulated by the laws controlling supply and demand—ever more effective than legislative enactments.
Reared in the midst of such interests, educated to investigate and analyze, the Southern politician, at the age of twenty-five or thirty, enters upon public life with no selfish ends to compass, and but a single desire to enact laws for the general prosperity, and give glory and renown to his country. Stimulated by such lofty aims, it is wonderful that his intelligence and virtue are crowned with the garlands of successful statesmanship, and that his mature years are spent in the honored and exalted offices of the Republic.
But are these things soft. Can we claim for the South this more elevated statesmanship and these higher public virtues? For the truth of our first proposition, recollect the great names of the two sections, from the Revolution to our day, and connect them with the measures with which they are identified. For the truth of the second, we refer to both Houses of Congress, when the leading Northern members stood upon the books of the Bank of the United States for notes discounted, and whose votes, on all questions affecting its perpetuity, by a strange coincidence, were cast in an exact accordance with its interests as if controlled by a vote of the directors—to the Senate of the United States, when a Senator of Maine endeavored to procure the passage of a bill making it obligatory upon the Post Office Department to adopt a certain mail lock, in the patent for which he had a half interest; when a member from New York endeavored to secure the printing of that House for a friend, who had promised a pecuniary consideration for success, and some of whose after years were devoted to the service of his State in Sing Sing prison; to the same House, not later, many of whose members believed it perfectly fair and right that Col. for his pistol

and Woodworth for his planing machine, should have extension of their patents, and the moral proof of whose reception of valuable consideration stands upon the records of Congress; to the same body, in the infamous Minnesota land bill, where several Northern members of Congress were proved so clearly guilty of receiving bribes, that the committee reported resolutions of expulsion compelling resignation to escape placarded infamy. We might swell the catalogue by enumerating mail steamer contracts, army and navy contracts, Galphin and Gardner claims, &c., but desist. In all the instances mentioned, Northern members of Congress were implicated, and in none of them did stain or taint attach to a Southern member of either House.

To sustain the claim asserted for our statesmen to greater comprehensiveness and independence in acting upon public measures, we furnish the following incidents of contrast: When Mr. Webster was one of the Senators of Massachusetts, (before he entered Gen. Harrison's Cabinet,) on the tariff, fishery, salt, and other questions, he never could rise above the atmosphere of State street—the dull weight of commercial interest kept him down. On every subject calculated to affect the prosperity of his constituents, to all intents and purposes he was little else than their attorney. He could hardly take an enlarged view of any question that affected the clink of dollars. About the same time Mr. Clay in part represented Kentucky. On some measure, their dividing parties, his Legislature instructed him to vote contrary to his view of duty. Holding the resolutions in his hand, he hurled back this interference with his conscience, and loftily proclaimed that he stood there an American Senator, legislating for the whole people, and that he would not be trammelled by the narrow mandate of Kentucky! Mr. Webster could not have done so, and retain his place. Mr. Clay could not have done otherwise—place or no place!

We started out by asserting greater purity and comprehensiveness in Southern than in Northern statesmanship, finding the cause in natural parents. It is proved, by the records and complaints of the North, that the Southern States, with vastly less than a moiety of the population, have had more than a majority of the high offices of government. It is proved by the records of Congress that Southern men are purer in the discharge of their trusts. And we give the illustration of Messrs. Webster and Clay to maintain our position that our public men are fully entitled to the eulogium of statesmen.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPARTAN.

The South Carolina College—Fourth of July—Hot Weather—Commencement Week—Miscellaneous.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 22, 1857.
Messrs. Editors: You must not attribute our neglect in writing to any other cause than want of time and scarcity of news. We, however, cannot present the "Columbian" as an excuse, and if our epistle be dull and uninteresting, it will be owing to the latter.

As the South Carolina College is at present the subject of universal remark, we deem it not improper to say a word or two relative to the present condition of the institution. We fear that it is in danger. Circumstances of an unfortunate character have placed it in a perilous situation. It behooves every friend of the College to speak out boldly, and to devise some measure to maintain, strengthen, and support an institution which has always been an honor and a blessing to the State, but whose glory, alas! is now departing—not forever, we trust and pray. The public and the newspapers are passing various comments upon the recent action of the Board. Indeed, so much interest has been manifested by the people in the affairs of the College, that Dr. Gibbs, a Trustee, has resigned, so that he may not be embarrassed in presenting through his journal—"the Carolinian"—any communications or extracts from exchanges relative to late events, or to proposed changes in re-organizing either the College or the Board of Trustees. May Perry gives in Friday's Patriot the most complete and interesting account of the recent proceedings of the Board that has yet appeared. He warmly defends Mr. McCay throughout. The Carolinian of Saturday, in referring to the case, states editorially that a minority voted against the resolution "that there was no question of veracity," &c., because the main issue—that between the President and the students—had not been investigated; and adds, that it was not investigated. We refer you to the paper for the precise language, but that is the substance of the statement, if the words themselves be not exactly quoted. The Charleston Courier is really "savage" in relation to the action of the students, and does not hesitate to style them "rebels" and "contumacious," and says that their report is "too indecorous and libellous to receive circulation in a reputable journal." It may be stated, that a pamphlet, containing the report of a Committee of the Junior Class and Students of the College to the Board of Trustees (which, however, the latter would not receive) has been published in pamphlet form; and this is in which the Courier alludes to above. Mr. McCay's friends say that he will not notice that pamphlet, since the Trustees so haughtily sustained him in the contest (if it may be so termed) with members of the Faculty, and since his character is too well established to be injured by *ex parte* statements.
It does not become us to side with either party in this matter. We have a high regard for Mr. McCay, great respect for the Trustees, and our best and dearest friends are among the students. Still, we must say, that many reports are in circulation abroad relative to Mr. McCay which are positively untrue. The proceedings of the students have been exaggerated, and rumor has ascribed to the collegians many acts they never heard of—much less did. The action of the Trustees has been communicated to the public, and is a legitimate subject of discussion. The resolutions and reports of the students are also before the public. But it is wrong for the public to judge of the merits of such a case until authorized statements on both sides be published and officially promulgated.

We have not heard yet whether the Rev. Dr. Smith will accept the Professorship to which he has been elected. We daresay exceedingly so worthy and beloved as Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D., but his place could not be filled more acceptably than by Dr. Smith.
The comet has visited us, but soon departed, doing no damage; though some are disposed to ascribe to its influence the long, hot, rainless, and dusty spell of weather which we have been and are now experiencing. A good shower has not fallen in several weeks, as is clearly shown by the dust in our streets. We had, however, a slight "sprinkling" yesterday afternoon. The gardens are suffering from want of rain, and the crops in the vicinity of Columbia are rapidly burning up. Several miles above and below us heavy rains have recently fallen, but they have not visited Columbia and our vicinity. The health of the city is very good this season of the year, when diseases generally prevail everywhere among children.
The Fourth of July is rapidly approaching. The military will doubtless make a fine display, and welcome its advent with that enthusiasm for which our volunteer companies are justly distinguished. "Young Columbia" is making grand preparations for a parade on that day of the "Invisibles," whose first appearance on last Fourth attracted so much attention, and excited so much merriment.

An Extra Court for Richland commences its session here about the middle of July. Lawyers and jurymen especially will have pretty hot work.
Your College offers quite a strong inducement for their friends and patrons to visit Spartanburg in July. We hope our city will be well represented at the Wofford Commencement and the Concert at the Female College, as well as the address before the DeStal Literary Society of the latter institution. That society, we believe, professes to keep its proceedings secret, but who on earth ever heard of a young lady's keeping a secret? However, we have been favored with an invitation to hear ex-Gov. Means address the DeStal Society, and only wish we may be present, not only to hear him, but to see the many beautiful young ladies for which Spartanburg is famous. Yours, truly,
CONGAREE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

COLUMBIA, JUNE 18, 1857.
My DEAR SPARTAN: To my labors elsewhere, and sometimes to my laziness, you are to attribute the long periods of my silence; so that if my letters are not welcome, like the measles and scarlet fever, they come but seldom.

The bold and chivalrous citizens of Columbia, with a single exception, have passed unharmed the fiery ordeal of Saturday last. Prophets predicted the destruction of the world by fire on that day, and astronomers pointed out the agent of the destruction, crying out, behold it cometh! The comet with a fiery tail hath already entered the neighborhood of our globe! We stand on the brink of destruction! Yet, as before remarked, we stood unmoved amid impending dangers, and smiled even at the threatened annihilation of surrounding worlds! From the exhibition of the noble and daring there was, alas! one exception. A Frenchman, as I understood him to be, who once had a narrow escape from a burning ship, and had rather an antipathy to a burned ship, slipped into a well on Saturday morning, where he could see unharmed the world in a blaze; and, after all was over, came forth like another Noah, not in and from the flood, but from the fire. But, alas! the well was not so secure a place as the ark—there was too much water there; the Frenchman was drowned. An inquest was held over his body, and he was buried on Sunday evening.

The pastime of burning houses on Sabbath nights is still kept up among us—a couple of shops below the city having thus been destroyed on the night of last Sabbath. Our worthy City Council, with the rest of the citizens, have come to the conclusion that men prepare themselves for these practices at the grog shops, and that it would be good policy to close these places on Sundays; but, although convinced of the wisdom and humanity of such a course, our "Council" seem to be (as yet) afraid of a many-headed monster called "Public Opinion," and almost shudder at the recital of his conquests. After having slain his thousands in China, say they, does he not still carry on the opium trade there? After a thousand sermons and ten thousand tracts, does he not still wield the knife of the cannibal in the South Sea Islands. After the light of Revelation has penetrated the darkest portions of Europe and America, does he not still proclaim, both in Europe and America, that a little water, over which a clergyman pronounces a few words, becomes forthwith a man! With these views before us, say the members of Council, we are afraid to shut up the grog shops on Sunday, lest this many-headed monster "Public Opinion" should be displeased at our conduct, and incite the multitude against us.

The scholars and wise men of the College have had a great row here lately, and one that will be remembered for many years to come. The world and the rest of mankind are aware that for the last two years the College has been a house divided against itself, and therefore tottering to its fall. To prop it up, and sustain it, its guardians were summoned together, from Caesar's Head to Sullivan's Island, and from the Catfish to the Savannah River; when, lo! they came, heavy laden with cares, anxieties and troubles. The Governor, the Judges, the Legislators, and all, looked on with scorn over to smile again. They met in Council, held the doors after them, and leave the world in the midst of doubt and uncertainty as to their measures. A day and night of dreadful suspense have passed, but before the second day's sun has set, the astounding announcement is made, that the fathers of the College had required the resignation of every member of the Faculty! I will not endeavor to convey to the reader the different emotions that manifested themselves at this intelligence. Young men were rejoicing, and old men were sad; some huzzied, while others groaned. These exhibitions of the different passions, however, soon gave place to others. They chanted their hymns, and sang glee over the spirit of their dreams, and they woke up shouting the praises of the President and Professors to the skies. But, alas for human instability and human weakness, some of these very men, thus praised, painted, whitewashed, and are again cut off from a quarter's salary, though they discharged the duties of the whole term. We are told that after the Ravens had professed the greatest friendship for the family of a neighboring Duke, they sent a message to the Night owl where he should find his nest. Those that have leisure can make the application. I may be permitted to add, however, that this demand to vacate their chairs, made by the Trustees on the Faculty, and the advantage afterwards taken of it to cut them off from their quarter's salary, is regarded in the light of a Yankee trick on the part of the Faculty, and calls forth the disapprobation of every one. It is totally unworthy of our character as a people.

I heard it stated with a smile, during the progress of the meeting alluded to, that Judge O'Neill had lost a good deal of influence at the Board, and for a while was at a loss to know what was intended, but I now find very correctly whispered about that the wine and spirit merchants have done quite a thriving business during the visitation of our sage and learned friends.
Perhaps I should state, in justice to the Board of Trustees, that, in addition to the election at the College of one poor boy from each District in the State, they propose to enlarge the sphere of education there, elect some eight or ten additional professors, and give to the institution the character and advantages of a University. All this sounds very well; but there are certain other sounds breaking upon our ears, which we must hear whether we will or not. The State House, now in progress of erection, is calling for thousands; the Blue Ridge Railroad for millions. The Bank cannot pay all—taxation sooner or later must make up the deficiency. Yours, truly,
N. B.

Poster. If you should see that wild nephew of mine, Ephraim Bottom, in your village, say to him you had a letter from his Uncle Nick, and that he is alive and kicking.
N. B.
ANTI-CATHOLIC OUTBREAK.—Europe is seething with violence. Late accounts say:
A serious political outbreak had taken place at Brussels, Antwerp and other Belgian towns, growing out of anti-Catholic feeling. Several convents and nunneries and Jesuit colleges were attacked, and at last the police order was nearly restored, but at Brussels a civil guard was kept under arms, and troops were held ready for an emergency. The mob commenced the outbreak with cries of "Down with the Priest!" "Down with the Catholics!" "Down with the convents!"

CRABBE'S SONORA EXPEDITION.
Perhaps the dirtiest row since Walker and Crabbe's expeditions—the one to Nicaragua and the other to the Mexican State of Sonora—will have the happy effect of stopping further filibustering attempts. The facility with which these expeditions can be gotten up, and the ease with which they can leave our shores, cannot be overestimated. Peaceful emigration is allowable and lawful. But when it is notorious that the purpose of emigration is to harass and annoy a national neighbor, the whole weight of government authority should be exerted to restrain our citizens. The right to do this is in our treaties, if not in organic laws. If our people will run their necks into danger, they must be content to bear the consequences, not look to government for relief.

The recent blow has caused a thrill of indignation not only in California, where most of the persons were known, but also in the Atlantic States. It is horrible—but we think no law-abiding man should be stirred by prurient sympathy for the reckless and lawless.
The California papers give a full account of the massacre of Col. H. G. Crabbe, of that State, and fifty-seven of his filibustering party, in Sonora, Mexico. He went, it appears, to Sonora, under circumstances similar to those attending Walker's advent into Nicaragua, as his design was to aid a faction fighting against the government. So certain was he of a welcome from Periquita, the insurgent chief with whom he had a previous understanding, that he wrote to his friends in California on the 25th of May, advising them to send him arms and ammunition. He was on his way, however, and before arriving in the State, the conflicting factions were harmonized, and both turned their armies against him. He attacked the town of Lavaca, garrisoned by 4,500 Mexicans, on the 1st of April. The account of his tragic end, from that point, is as follows:
The Mexicans at first deserted most of the town, but, after being surrounded, returned and gradually hemmed the Americans in. Crabbe and his men continued eight days, with a loss to the Americans of twenty-five killed. The Mexican loss is reported by themselves to have been twenty-five, but is supposed to have been much greater, as high as twenty hundred. On the eighth day an attempt was made by two of Crabbe's men to blow up the church, by placing a keg of powder under the portico and firing it. The devoted men who attempted this were both killed, and Crabbe is said to have been wounded in superintending it. It is said that Crabbe made him refuse to retire when the offer was made him, after the fighting had continued two days, and now the Mexicans, confident of his weakness and their triumph, refused. The Americans were gradually but surely caught in a snare, from which they saw no escape.

By breaking through the wall of the adjoining house, the Mexicans forced Crabbe and his men into the corner buildings, which they speedily set on fire, but which the Americans as often extinguished. At last a Papago Indian shot into the roof of the main building occupied by the unhappy filibusters, and a fatal arrow. The flames caught the roof, and in a few moments the fire was descending in great flakes upon the heads of the doomed men within. Worn out with constant fighting, exhausted by anxiety, and furnished by probably days of constant thirst, and without ammunition, Henry A. Crabbe and fifty-eight of his men, including the filibustering party, were taken into the hands of the burning house, with a white flag before them, laid down their arms and surrendered, it is supposed, unconditionally. This was in the night or towards morning. They were immediately tied, hands behind them, taken to the Alcaide's prison, and to have an interview with Dr. Fournier, a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans, who had been in confinement some weeks on suspicion. The hour for his execution having arrived, he was taken to the Alcaide's prison, and tied to a post in front of the building for execution. Crabbe's face to the post and his back to his executioners. At the command "fire," at least a hundred bullets were fired into his body, and all that was mortal of Henry A. Crabbe lay dead, as usual by his side hands. A Mexican stepped forward with a large knife severed his head from his body, the warm blood spouted half way across the street. The head was placed on a table in front, or in the place of the altar, exposed to the gaze of the multitude. It was then placed in a jar of molasses for preservation. Is there not something peculiarly terrible in such a fate for a man who had once controlled almost the destiny of a great State like California?

A party of about thirty men, under Capt. Orrey, started from Tucson to join Crabbe at Cavaya. When within fifteen miles of the latter place they were attacked by about 200 Mexicans. Capt. Orrey retreated, fighting, and regained the same place, after a loss of only a few men. The Mexicans lost about 40. Capt. Orrey deserved great credit for his skill. At every watering place the Mexicans attempted to check him by thirst, but he routed them on every occasion. The last eight miles was a continued running fight, and his fourth man was killed just at the point where the Americans of the same strength, which left Tabbe, has not yet been heard of. It is believed that if Capt. Orrey had been with Crabbe a different result might have been anticipated. All was bad management, want of experience, and clear reasoning upon deadly facts. Crabbe entered Cavaya with 54 men. All these were killed except the youngest, said to have been spared by the Mexicans, commander Graeca. The name of the survivor is unknown, but he is said to be a boy of sixteen or seventeen.
Advised received at Vera Cruz on the 23d, that Crabbe in Cavaya several more filibusters had been taken and immediately shot. These new victims had come down with supplies for Crabbe's forces.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.—This famous filibuster (for whom we have no particle of sympathy) was in Washington on the 13th, whence he started for the Northern cities—New York being the headquarters of his friends. He was considerably sought after by the bar-room politicians and litterateurs, and every word will be chronicled as significant of fresh efforts to secure a lodgment upon the shores of Nicaragua. It is somewhat singular that Black Republicanism should identify the South with Walker's movements in Central America, when the fact is notorious that all his material and much of the personnel of his expeditions came from the speculating mercenary princes of New York. But it suits them to do, and hence they persevere in the use of the only means available to them in continuing excitement.

The correspondent of the Charleston Standard, who was admitted to the "great man's" presence, gives the following pen sketch of his eyes and mouth, and the way he has of keeping his own counsel:
"This wonderful man maintained his usual quiet dignity, though quite lively, and at times full of merriment. The expression of his eye is the most singular I have ever seen. Indeed, I can hardly call it an expression; it is rather an exhibition of prominent eye balls perfectly expressionless, resembling very much large glass marbles, with a small gray spot on each. His mouth is broad, but deeply expressive, and indicating firmness in a remarkable degree."

"General Walker declines conversing on any matter touching his business here, further than to say, he has no business whatever with the present government authorities. This he distinctly stated to me, and further said that he should not so much as inform the Executive of his arrival here. He leaves this evening for Philadelphia, where he will remain until Monday, arriving in New York on Monday morning. His stay there, he says, will be governed by circumstances—not perhaps over four or five days; where he will next turn up, time alone can tell, but he is confident of returning to Nicaragua, and resuming the control of the Government there, as he is of anything which depends on his own action."

GREAT RAILROAD LINE.—On the 4th of June railroad communication was formally opened between Cincinnati and St. Louis. This completes a continuous line of road from Portland, Maine, to St. Louis, Missouri—a distance of 1,446 miles, traversing thirteen States, and uniting two millions of city people on the immediate line of road.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

The Columbia Carolinian furnishes the public with Hon. W. C. Preston's project for changing the college into a university. He proposes 14 chairs or schools, each professor to have a salary of \$1,000, and \$10 from each student entering his class. This would make the patronage depend upon the ability of the professor. Each student should be required to enter at least three schools before matriculation, the fee for which should be \$15, securing him the use of library, apparatus, and rooms. The emoluments thus resulting would reduce the annual appropriation \$10,000 and the charges upon the students ten per cent.

The whole subject was referred to the committee of the Trustees, to be reported upon at the annual meeting in November.

Dr. Gibbs, of the Columbia South Carolinian, has resigned his position as a member of the Board of Trustees, in order that he may freely publish what he pleases about the College.

Adding to statements made by the Patriot, the Carolinian says:
"The senior editor, a member of the Board, expressed his own views and those of the majority, but does not say that there was a division on much of that action."
"We feel it incumbent on us to say that the true issue which caused all this difficulty was not investigated. The difference between the President and Faculty, growing out of that issue, were alone considered."
"A minority of the Board opposed the resolution relating to the question of veracity, as the real issue had not been investigated—and on that calling for the resignation of the professors the vote was taken by yeas and nays, and was 15 to 8."

PROF. CARLISLE.—The Camden Journal reports as follows to the nomination of Prof. J. H. Carlisle to the chair of mathematics in the South Carolina College:
"A WELL MERITED TRIBUTE.—A writer, under the signature of 'A Graduate,' in the Columbia paper, proposes the name of our worthy and much esteemed friend, Professor James H. Carlisle, of Wofford College, as one worthy and fully competent to the responsible position of Professor of Mathematics in the South Carolina College. We endorse most heartily every word in his praise. We have known him intimately for years, and we know him to be a man of the highest character for integrity and ability, and above all, 'a most exemplary and devoted christian.' No man in the student body, we are persuaded, fills that chair better than James Henry Carlisle."

NEWS SCRAPS.
Consignees at Laurens Depot, June 16, 1857.
J. Bomar & Co., Rev. N. P. Walker, D. D. & L. Twitty, A. Tolson, Foster & J. D. C. Taylor, A. H. Kirby, J. W. Tucker, E. M. Edwards.
Gov. Bragg, of North Carolina, has offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest of Elsbury Johnson, who committed a rape upon Mary Springs, of that State, in May last.
Col. T. M. Baker, was elected, on the 15th inst., Brigadier General of Cavalry, 3d Brigade, S. C. Militia.
Gen. Santa Anna is preparing to return to Mexico. His party are active in arranging a plan to elevate him again to the dictatorship, and it is thought that Spain is siding him.
W. H. Gibson, State treasurer of Ohio, has resigned—a deficit of half a million having been found in his office. He says this delinquency existed when he took the office. A committee has been appointed to investigate his accounts.
As far as heard from the Democrats have elected a majority of the delegates to the constitutional convention of the Territory of Minnesota.
Capt. W. C. Moragne has been elected Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade S. C. M.

A new post office has been established in Pickens District, called Maxwell's Mills, and it is said to have been named after the late Col. Maxwell. Henry H. Apple postmaster. Also, Cane Creek, Henry H. Apple postmaster.
The post office, in Laurens, formerly known as Young's Store, has been re-established at Mrs. Wright's, and J. Y. Wright appointed postmaster.
The Camden Journal says that Chesley Dr. Wright, whose execution for negro standing was fixed for the 26th instant, has been reprieved until the 4th September.
The Mountain House, 7 miles south of Hendersonville, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the 12th instant. The loss falls heavily upon the owner, notwithstanding an insurance of \$2,400.
The Sun says that two negroes belonging to Drayton Place, of Newberry, got into a quarrel on the 11th instant, when one struck the other with a piece of iron, killing him instantly.
It has been decided in Fairfax court, Va., that the request of a creditor that his debtor shall remit by mail, and a remittance in accordance with such request, cannot operate a reduction of the debt. The decision was excepted to.
A tremendous deluge occurred in the Northern part of New York State last week. The canals are in ruins in many places.
A committee of vigilance has been organized in Brunswick, Va., to disintegrate the community of Abolitionists.

Col. T. M. Baker, was elected, on the 15th inst., Brigadier General of Cavalry, 3d Brigade, S. C. Militia.
Sir George Gore, who, with a party of friends, has been on a hunting tour of only three years at the head waters of Missouri, has returned to St. Louis.
Dr. J. H. Dugan, of Union, has donated \$100 to the library of Wofford College.

The South Carolina Railroad have declared a dividend of 5 per cent, from the profits of the past six months. The Charlotte and Columbia road has declared a dividend of \$2 per share.
The Charleston papers record the death of Col. Matthew Irvin Keith, in the seventy-second year of his age. Col. Keith was formerly an officer in the United States army, and a gallant and chivalrous gentleman.
The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point has closed its labors. Among the members of the graduating class, we notice that S. W. Ferguson and P. J. Quattlebaum, of South Carolina, are recommended for promotion in the 4th and 6th grades of service.
Lead in kegs is reported stiff in New York at 16 cents.
It is not stiff with us at any price, notwithstanding the thermometer ranged on Tuesday morning at 56 degrees.

W. C. Gaston, in a difficulty at Lanesville, on the 18th, shot J. Mittag. It is feared the wound will prove fatal.
N. P. Banks has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the American Abolition party.
On the 18th the Legislative Metropolitan party of New York endeavored to oust Mayor Ward from the City Hall, but after a jolly row, the Mayor's police repulsed them, killing and wounding many engaged. The Mayor surrendered to the sheriff, and gave bonds in \$5,000. The matter goes to the Supreme Court.

In confirmation of what we have said elsewhere, the telegraph announces that Gov. W. Walker was welcomed to New York, on the 17th, with a salute, and was escorted to the City Hall and to the State House, where he met a most enthusiastic reception. That's the filibustering city!
DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—It becomes our melancholy duty to announce, says the Columbia Times, the death of Mr. J. H. G. Leppard, Jr., Editor of the Lexington Flag. He died on Friday evening, after a severe attack of only five days, from the epidemic that is prevailing to an alarming extent in many sections of the State.

PATENT OFFICE SEEDS.—Messrs. Kellogg and Dodge, 54 Broad street, request us to state, that they have received from the U. S. Patent Office a variety of seeds for gratuitous distribution among the planters and agriculturists of South Carolina. Those interested can procure these seeds upon application as above.—Charleston Mercury.

KANSAS NEWS.

TORRES, K. T. June 10.—The Legislature convened yesterday, but adjourned until this morning, to leave room for the action of the convention.
The convention passed strong resolutions instructing the Legislature to complete the organization, and have it ready for the necessity of the people.
Gov. Walker and sec. are here. He has spoken twice, and is trying to defeat the action of the people.
The pro-slavery men made a step towards having the Legislature broken up, but the executive authorities have not sanctioned it.
TORRES, K. T. June 12.—The Free State Legislature is now in session and busy at work.
Gov. Robinson's message to the free State Legislature recommends the immediate organization of a State government, and the codification of the laws passed by that body. He concludes that the "Topical" constitution is the only one containing an expression of the popular will of Kansas. He declares it impossible for Free State men to submit to the "bogus" (legal) Legislature. He concludes by saying that he will maintain a resistance to usurped authority at all hazards.

LONGEVITY.—Died, on Thursday evening, the 9th instant, Julia, the slave of Judge O'Neill. She lived to see the fifth generation of the family to whom she first belonged. Her age can only be gathered from her own statements. Many years ago she stated that her fourth child was born, as we understood her, on the 4th of July '76—this would make her at least 100 years old. Her subsequent statements were, that she was confined with her 3d child when Charleston fell, (May, 1780), this would make her 96 years of age. This last statement was probably correct, and she afterwards intended to say that her fourth child, Sampson, belonging to Henry Wise, was born 4th July, 1781, (Independence day, as she called it). Until within a few years, she was able to walk about and take care of her household. For the last two years her health has been kept in the house, or best employed immediately around it, to take charge of her. She retained her faculties of hearing and understanding to the last. She was baptized and joined the Baptist church at Newberry when she was more than 80 years of age. She was a most faithful slave, devotedly attached to the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. George Strother, dec'd., of whom Mrs. O'Neill is a grand daughter.
[Newberry Rising Sun.]

COMMERCIAL.

Columbia Market, June 20, 1857.
Cotton maintains former quotations, with but few sales. Bacon is scarce, and prime country-cured would command 16 cents. Corn is in good stock, and prices, though not lower, are tending downward—\$1.25 a \$1.30